





06Buc S33706 19684 19.05.16 10:11 1.022 **Gas penetration**

Runaway electron experiments on the European medium sized tokamaks ASDEX Upgrade and TCV

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RE scenario on AUG vs TCV

	AUG	TCV
R [m]	1.65	0.88
a [m]	0.5	0.25
Bt [T]	2/2.5	1.45
Ip [MA]	0.8/1.0	0.2/0.15
neo (10^19 m^-3)	2-3	0.3-4
Te0 [keV]	5-10	O(1)
Wall	W	С
Heating	ECRH	Ohmic
Shape	Circ.	Circ ++
MGI	Ar + Ar/Ne	(Ar + Ar)/(Ne + Ne)
IRE [kA]	< 420	< 200
tre [ms]	< 500	350+
IRE at loss [kA]	~25	~100





Understand RE dynamics with impurity injection

- 1. Effect of disruption mitigation gases on RE dynamics
- 2. Influence of high-Z injection into developed RE beams
- RE vs high-Z interaction studies in support of ITER
- Baseline: 0.8 MA, 2.5 T, 2-3e19 m⁻³ circular IWL plasma with ~2.5 MW ECRH heating for 100 ms pre-quench T₀ ~ O(10) keV
- Disruption triggered with 0.5-1 bar Argon at 1 s (~1.7x10²¹ particles)
 - ➡ Good beam control to 25 kA, machine is safe
- IP is in programmed ramp-down
- Factor of 2-5x increase in n_e
- Good Ar assimilation, RE decay "understood"







Valve geometry (sketch)

AUG has a diverse DMV geometry

[Pautasso NF 47 900 (2007)] [Pautasso NF 55 033015 (2015)]

- ⇒ 2x Ex-vessel electromagnetic valves (50 ml ⇒ "25" ml?)
- ⇒ 2x HFS and 1x LFS in-vessel piezo valve (100 ml)
- HFS valves became disfunctional early in the RE campaign







High-Z injection "scans"



Example: RE decay rate vs material

- In the second second
- [Aleynikov PRL 2015] suggests dl/dt ~ n_{Ar}
 Trend is not clear in the data

IPP

(we need more points & assimilation rate calculations)





Study examples





1/1 mode survives the TQ

- 1/1 mode develops (due to low density?) **before** injection
- Becomes anharmonic and slows down
- In most cases 1/1 survives the TQ ➡ Core confined?
- So far no clear connection between mode parameters (A, f, etc) and REs
- Further analysis is ongoing





AUG #32013

O limit

15%

Power limit

0.00001%

10

5

0

-5



- Have to be careful with "out-of-the-box" data
- Some correlations are plausible (e.g. I_{RE} Δr , Δa , HXR, neutrons)
- Some are missing: I_{RE} does not clearly correlate with characteristic parameters of temperature, density, loop voltage, heating, injection amount, fast particle / nuclear data... (etc)
 Role of MHD mixing? Anything else?

But some interesting relations have been found





Example: CQ time vs IRE

Extracting "typical" V_{loop} or E_{||} values is tricky, because

 V_{loop}(t), and different measurements / calculations

 Exponential decay fitted on the current evolution to
 extract a characteristic CQ time: I_p ~ exp{-t/τ_{CQ}}







- n=1 (1kA, @0.5s) RMP relative phase scan with the RE baseline
- -90°, 0° and 180° doesn't make a difference in I_{RE}
- +90° has an effect, but there is a large scatter
- +45° lead to the strongest effect so far, in agreement with theory
 - RMP influences the disruption dynamics, not so much orbit losses
 - Direct or indirect influence (or both)? Great for MHD validation!
- Further analysis & modeling is ongoing [M. Gobbin et al]



RMP is good for synchrotron imaging

OR: higher pitch-angle scattering \Rightarrow higher p_{perp}?



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REIS - Runaway Electron Imaging & Spectrometer

symmetric

 Spectrum highlights synchrotron contribution even if not visible to the naked eye

 convincing proof of principle

IPP



Summary: ASDEX Upgrade runaways

• IPP/AUG is participating in runaway research

We have a robust scenario for RE generation
 Part of the core seems to survive the quench

- Secondary injections can dissipate REs on AUG using any valve with Ar or Ne (more experiments are planned on this)
- RMPs can influence t_{CQ} ➡ I_{RE}
- Data analysis needs more work
 Assimilation rates from spectroscopy









AUG ⇒ TCV





The TCV runaway scenarios

Flat-top RE scenarios ⇒ e.g. via density drop (DIII-D)







- 12 shots with n_{e0} from 0.3 to 3.5 x $10^{19}\ m^{-3}$
- No RE signal on HXR detectors for E/Ec < 15
 Note: numbers might change, but trend is clear





Post-disruption RE scenario

Full OH ⇒ RE conversion



Gergely Papp



2016-07-21 **ASDEX & TCV REs**



Іон control

- 52717 : dl_{он}/dt = 0
- 52724 : dl_{OH}/dt < 0
- 52725 : dl_{он}/dt > 0
- Reliable RE beam scenario
- RE plateau current control







Effect of pre-MGI density

- 52717: $n_e = 1.5 \times 10^{18} \, \text{m}^{-2}$
- 52743: $n_e = 2.0 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-2}$
- 52742: $n_e = 2.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-2}$
- Importance of
 pre-MGI RE fraction
- Finer scan is underway







MGI: effect of gas type

- 52717: Ne 7.2 bar 5 ms
- 52721: Ar 2.0 bar 20 ms
- 52738: Ar 17.7 bar 2.5 ms
- "Continuous flow" DMV
- Injected gas amount to be calculated from DMV calibration







MGI: effect of Z position

- 53327: Z = 0.32 m (in front of DMV)
- 53333: Z = 0.16 m (bit below of DMV)
- Even better penetration when plasma is not directly in front of DMV?
- Needs more shots to confirm (couldn't finish last week)







Second MGI with Ne & Ar

- Density & HXR increase, faster RE ramp-down
- \rightarrow N_z scaling is not trivial and not obvious (saturation?)



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TCV runaway summary

- Reliable RE generation scenarios
- Flat-top: no RE HXR for E/Ec < 15
- MGI: in very-low density plasma
 - Full conversion of Іон to Іке
 - Іон control during RE beam phase
 - Requires a significant pre-MGI RE
- 2nd MGI increases HXR and -dl/dt
 - Works with both Ne and Ar
- Experiments are not yet finished!
 - Shaping studies
 - Beam position control



